Mr. Hoar denied having said anything of the

Mr. Manderson ..... Neb.) was not prepared to say that the technical violation of the law by the National banks of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia was not perfectly justifiable in the present deplorable condition of the country. But he did agree with the Senator from Massachusetts that it was well to cover up from the knowledge of the people exactly what course was being pursued by the banks.

Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.) favored the reference of the resolution, and said that if there had been a technical violation of the law by the banks, the Finance Committee would investigate and re-The arraignment of the Controller of the Currency at this particular time would make the panic worse; and he did not think it proper. The resolution should go to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) opposed the reference of the resolution because he thought that the Finance Committee would report that it was of the utmost importance to have the information, but that, owing to the condition of affairs and the necessity of inspiring confidence, the Senate should

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) argued in favor of the reference of the resolution. For the third or fourth time, he said, during the present monetary sys-tem, a point had been reached where the National were a failure so far as their power to relieve the condition of the country was concerned. It had been reached in 1873, 1877, 1887, 1899, and now in 1893. At these periods it was utterly impossible for the banks to comply literally with the law. They had violated it by refusing to pay checks of depositors, and had issued Chenring House certifi-cates. They were doing that to-day. They had done it with the eye of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Controller of the Currency upon them; but the enforcement of the law on any of those occasions would have resulted in the destruction not only of the financial institutions, but of every interest of the country. Never had there been a period half so threatening as that which confronted the Senate to-day.

Mr. Hoar-Suppose the Controller of the Currency shuts up these banks, will not the result be that every one of these banks will have to placed in the hands of a receiver, and that nobody will get any money?

SENATOR GORMAN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Gorman-The Senator states the law. He knows that that is the law; and the mover of the resolution and every gentleman of intelligence in the United States understands that that is the fact. Every one knows that there is a technical violation of the law; but it is the duty of the men in charge of the Government not to add to the distress. Under our present system of finance the banks are powerless unless they act as they are acting. There is no relief to be given to them. On former occasions relief was given by the sale of bonds, by the deposit of Government funds in the National banks, and by the anticipation of interest on the bonds. But now none of these remedies can be applied. The Secretary of the Treasury and his chief find themselves powerless to give relief. Bonds cannot be redeemed, for you have left nothing in the Treasury to redeem them No deposit of Government funds can be made in the banks, because the money is not in the Treasury. The adoption of the pending reso would be understood by the country. by the executive officers, as an expression of opinion by the Senate that the law must be enforced; and that would mean destruction to the interests of the country. We have come here, not to produce further distress, but to give relief to the country in whatever form we can do so. rule or custom of the Senate that any Senator upon the department for information ought to be in this case violated and set aside in the interest of the common country.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) replied to Mr. Gorman.

The only object of referring the resolution was, he aid, not to act upon it. There never had been so bad a case in the history of the country that its advocates had not always pleaded that the matter complained of was in the interest of the public

Mr. Washburn (Rep., Minn.)-What does the Senator from New-York propose that the Senate shall do, if the Controller of the Currency reports that there has been a technical violation of the

Mr. Hill-I have made no proposition. That is a matter for the Senator from Kansas. He must be the judge of what is his duty under the cir-

Mr. Washburn-It seems to me that, if this lution be adopted, it will be a notice to the Controller of the Currency to administer the law literally and technically. The result of that will be to close every bank in the country and place it of a receiver. That is a calamity which we should try to avoid in plorable condition of the country.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) criticised the resolution as calling rather for a legal opinion than for the facts, and he suggested a modification of it in conformity with his views.

" A WANT OF HONESTY," SAYS MR. BUTLER.

Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) favored the resolution and opposed its reference. He mentioned a statement made to him by the president of a manufacturing establishment to the effect that, in order to draw out of a bank a portion of his deposit, he had to pay 1½ per cent discount. "We have heard a great deal," said Mr. Butler, "as to the want of confidence in the country and as to its being confidence in the country and as to its beins, brought about by the Sherman act. The Sherman act had about as much to do with it as the pebble in the mill pond had to do with the flow of water. It is a want of honesty. We may as well speak plainly. The sooner the country finds it out the better it will be for everybody."

Mr. Culhom (Rep., III.) expressed indifference as to whether the resolution should be adopted or should be referred, because he did not think that any information would be given that would disturb public affairs. When all the facts were stated nobody would be hurt.

Mr. Cockrell (Denn., Mo.)—Will not the information rather inspire confidence on the part of depositors?

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.)—Will not the information rather inspire confidence on the part of depositors?

Mr. Cullom—If the banks of the country and the business of the country have been going on in a legal and lawful way, the information, instead of doing injury, will do good. Whatever may have been the course of the banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, there has not been an hour when in the banks of Illineis, and of the whole West, I believe, and especially of the great city of Chicago, a depositor could not draw his check and get the money for it. But I am not disposed to criticise the action of the New-York bankers on the question of using Clearing House checks, because there might be a condition there which justified it; and yet I am inclined to believe that if those banks had gone on as the banks of Chicago and St. Louis did, they would have been paying cash on their checks to-day, instead of paying out Clearing House certificates.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) criticised the phrase-ology of the resolution and suggested a modification of it. As to the Clearing House certificates he regarded them as somewhat irregular, but yet he had been told that they did not circulate as money and were not so intended. If that were so, they might be within the letter of the law, though without the spirit of the law.

Mr. Hill undertook to draft some modifications of the resolution, but before he had completed them the morning hour expired and the resolution went over without action. It took its place on the calendar, where it can only be reached gashi in the regular order, or upon motion supported by a majority vote.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) gave notice that ne he

majority vote.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) gave notice that as he was disappointed in not getting the floor to-day to address the Senate on the bill discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion, he would seek the floor to-morrow, and Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) gave a similar notice for Friday next.

NO STATE BANK CIRCULATION. Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) made an argument against Mr. Butler's amendment to the National bank circulation act repealing the 10 per cent tax on State bank circulation. He said that he was opposed to restoring to State banks the power of issuing, cir culating and furnishing currency. The people of the country were entitled to have a currency every dollar of which should be equal to every other, and which should be unchanging in value so far as the

wit of man could bring that to pass. That currency should be National. It was the function of the National Government to see that it was provided. It never had been and never would be provided by the States. He desired to relieve the distress of the people by authorizing the additional use of National bank notes, which were secure and safely guarded, and every dollar of which would be as good as a gold dollar in the pockets of the people,

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and by a prompt repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act. He was also willing to take measures, in concert with other commercial countries, for restoring silver to its proper and permanent place in the service of mankind. The notion seemed to prevail in some quarters the sometimes tries, for restoring silver to its proper and permanent place in the service of mankind. The notion seemed to prevail in some quarters the sometimes thought that it had penetrated the Senate Chamber and had taken possession of the Finance Committee that the managers of Eastern banks were a set of harpies, delighting in the misery of the people, reaping a harvest from their distress, expanding and contracting the currency, seizing business by the throat, and "builing" and "bearing" the market so as to reap a benefit from the people's sorrow. There was no truth whatever in the notion. Whenever there was an actual or a threatened departure from the path of steady business, the first and most emphatic remonstrances camefrom the banks. In his own State the stockholders of banks were, as a general rule, persons of moderate fortunes, whose savings had been invested in the stock, with the desire not so much for large profit as for permanent safety. And the directors of the New-England banks were, as a general rule, the class of persons whom men select for integrity, wisdom and prudence in the conduct of such trusts. They were not speculators. They were not rash and daring investors. If men were to be sought in whom an enduring and unfailing confidence might be placed, they might be sought and would be found among the managers of the banking institutions of New-England with as much certainty as anywhere on the face of the earth.

AGAINST MR. MANTLE.

At the close of Mr. Hoar's remarks the National Bank Circulation bill was laid aside without action, and the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of seating Lee Mantle as Senator from Montana was taken up. Arguments against the adoption of the report and the admission of Mr. Mantle were made by Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) and Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.).
Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) and Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) replied to some of Mr. Platt's points, and Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.) replied to Mr. Chandler.
Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) argued in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) argued in lavor of the resolution.

The debate was closed by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) in favor of the majority report. Then at 5:15 the vote was taken on the substitute offered by Mr. Vance (Dem., N. C.), declaring Mr. Mantie not entitled to the seat. The vote resulted: Yeas, 35; nays, 30. The following is the vote in detail: Yeas—Messrs, Berry, Caffery, Cullom. Fautkner, George, Gray, Kyle, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell (Ore.), Murphy, Pasco, 'Platt, Ransom, Stockbridge, Vest, Blackburn, Coke, Dixon, Gallinger, Gibson, Harris, Lindsay, McPherson, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Palmer, Peffer, Proctor, Smith, Vance, Vilas, Washburn, White (Cal.), and White (La.)—35.

Nays—Messrs, Bate, Butler, Cameron, Carey, Daniel, Davis, Dubois, Frye, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Hynton, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Lodge, Martin, Perkins, Power, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turple, Walthall and Wolcott—30.

gins, Hill, Hoar, Hunton, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Lodge, Martin, Perkins, Power, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turple, Walthall and Wolcott—50.

Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.), who had changed his vote from nay to yea in order to make a motion to reconsider, made that motion.

A motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table was made by Mr. Vance, but, without action on it. the Senate at 5:45 adjourned until to-morrow, leaving the Lee Mantle case still open.

SCRAMBLING FOR THE FLOOR.

REPRESENTATIVES NOW ANXIOUS FOR A PLACE IN DEBATE.

AS THE END DRAWS NEAR THE STRUGGLE FOR A HEARING GROWS FIERCE-EVEN WITH , DAY AND NIGHT SITTINGS, TIME

IS AT A PREMIUM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBESE.]

Washington, Aug. 23.—As the end of the period allotted for debate on the Wilson bill and other pending propositions in the House of Representatives draws near, the scramble among members to secure a hearing becomes more fierce, and Speaker Crisp was closely beset during a large part of the day by men clamoring for an opportunity to air During the short week of members were allowed to speak as long as they chose, and it was rather difficult to speakers to occupy all the time, even on those terms. Now, even members of considerable prominence who desire to speak find it difficult, and in me cases impossible to obtain twenty minutes' time, and it is probable that the special order will be modified by unanimous consent so as to have only to-morrow devoted to debate under the fiveminute rule, leaving both Friday and Saturday for

longer speeches. Among the members who desire to be heard before the vote is taken are Bours R. Fellows (who declined to accept the fifteen minutes offered him yesterday), Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, who will close the debate in behalf of the repeal bill; Mr. Bland, who will do the same in behalf of free colnage; Mr. Reed, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Dingley and others. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has been twice announced to speak for repeal, and the galleries have been well filled on both occasions, but he has left town, and it is understood that he has decided, under the nevice of ern Congressman, who represents a district in which the gosp of free coinage has been preached for years, and has taken a strong hold of the people, was in the Speaker's room to-day when the pressure was strongest. He will vote for free coinage first and for repeal afterward. When a Trib-une correspondent asked him if he intended to speak he shook his head in the negative and said:
"It's a heap more difficult to explain speechesthan it is votes, and I reckon it will take me all next summer to explain my vote on this question

to the satisfaction of my constituents."

To-day's sitting of the House occupied seven hours and a half, and a recess was then taken until this evening, when a half-dozen or more speeches will be delivered. The House met at 19 o'clock this morning, and will meet at the same hour during the remainder of the week, and evening sessions will also be held. Time is at a high ceeds the demand. Some good speeches were delivered to-day on both sides Mr. Cannon, of Hinois, opposed all the free coinage propositions, and declared that he would also vote against the repeal. He followed the same line of argument submitted by Colonel Hepburn, of Iowa, yesterday Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee, another Republican, also spoke against repeal, and will vote for one or more of the Bland propositions. The Democrats who spoke in favor of free coinage were Messrs. Hatch, of Missouri; Turner, of Georgia; Brookshire, of Indiana; Bell, of Texas, and Coffeen, of Wyoming, but they did not agree on the subject of ratios. It is understood that Mr. Turner will vote for repeal at the last. Mr. Hatch's speech was an exceedingly vigorous one, and he ventured dangerously near the line of criticism which a Democratic Administration would be punish a Democrat for overstepping. Mr. Coffeen is a member of the Coinage Committee, so that by securing the support of Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, Chairman Bland will control a majority of his

The repealers put some of their strong debaters forward to-day. The speech of Mr. Daizell, of Pennsylvania, was an exceptionally brilliant and able one, and was rewarded with hearty applause in generous measure. Mr. Waiker, of Massachusetts, who was a member of the Conference Committee which framed the existing law, and who is one of the best informed men on financial subjects in the House, spoke with great force and convincing earnestness, as also did C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, who took occasion to remind the House that Democratic threats to destroy the protective system were largely, if not mainly, responsible for existing financial distress.

On the Democratic side, Merers, Covert, Fitch, Cummings and Ryan, of New-York, spoke in favor of repeal. Mr. Fitch used plain words. He faced the free coinage faction of his own party, and boldly declared that if he had to choose between unemployed and starving workingmen and the Democratic platform, he would let the platform go. He also reminded the free-coinage Democrats that they had voted for Grover Cleveland with their eyes open, and well knowing that he was opposed to free silver coinage, and that his views could not be changed. Amos Cummings was equally bold and plain, and he spoke with his usual energy and earnestness. He reminded the free-coinage Democrats that the New-York delegation had gone to the Chicago convention op-posed to Cleveland's nomination, but when they sought the co-operation of Southern and South-western Democrats, who well knew his position on

the silver question, they had met with rebuffs, and

those delegates had voted for and insured the nomination of a man whose epinions on the money question were radically and irrevocably opposed to theirs. The New-York representatives now pro-posed to stand by the man for whose nomination Southern and Western Democrats were responsible, and for whom they had all voted last November.

WORDS, WORDS, WHILE ACTION LAGS. THE HOUSE SEEMS TO LIKE TO HEAR ITSELF

TALK-DAY AND NIGHT DEBATE. Washington, Aug. 21.-The House met at 10 clock, but its proceedings were not opened with prayer-the Chaplain not having been advised of the change of the hour of meeting.

C. W. Stone (Rep., Penn.) was the first speaker upon the silver question. This question, he said, was too serious to justify an appeal to prejudice or to partisan feeling. What party platforms might have said, what parties might have done in the past, mattered not. They had nothing to do with the action of Congress now in the anomalous con dition in which the country found itself. He favored the pending measure. He would vote for because it might, in some degree, relieve the distress. But he did not attribute to the Sherman law the existing condition of affairs. To-gether with a number of his colleagues he believed that the underlying cause was the threate ing attitude of the Democratic party toward the protected industries.

Mr. Ryan (Dem., N. Y.) announced his intention to vote against each and every substitute offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland), and to cast his vote for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. It had failed in the purpose which it had been designed to accomplish-to increase the price of silver, and to increase the supply of currency. It was impotent for good, and seemed to be productive only of evil.

Mr. Covert (Dem., N. Y.), while generally con mending the good temper in which this debate had been conducted, referred to the siurs cast upon New-York in some of the speeches, and vigorresented them. The State of New-York and her people needed no apology or defence for her position on this question or free coinage. She had spoken as no other State in the Union had spoken. in favor of the rights of the many as against the demands of the few. It was in behalf of the people of the Republic; it was in behalf of the wage earners that he asked that the purchasing clause be repealed, and repealed absolutely, without con

Mr. Fitch (Dem., N. Y.) believed in party plat forms; but, between the demands of political plat forms made before the present emergency aro and the demands of the workingmen and the stary ing people, if he had to take his choice, he wo let the platform drop. (Applause.) The real plat form upon which the Democratic party carrie every doubtful State, including the decisive State New-York, was the record and character of Grover Cleveland. (Applause.)

Much had been heard about a conspiracy to de monetize silver. It was not believable, nor was it original; and that talk had no terrors for New Yorkers. Touching the allegation that a Representative who voted for repeal would lose his seat Mr. Fitch said there was, of course, no interest higher than that of self-preservation. But it was sometimes the unexpected that hapened. All reme bered how Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, had predicted the defeat of his colleague, Mr. Patterson, whe the latter voted against free comage. Mr. Fitch, "somehow it happened that the prophe was mistaken, and he is practising law with greasuccess, I hope, in Tennessee, while Judge Patter-son, after a triumphant re-election, is here with (Applause.)

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.) spoke in favor of the repeal bill, but he did not hold the Sherman law responsible for the present business depression That was due primarily to the declared hostility of the party now in power to the great economic sy: tem under which the country had marched to un-exampled prosperity. But the Sherman act should be repealed. It mattered not by whom silver ha been demonstized whether it had been done se-cretiy or openly. The question was, "Could the United States, singly and alone, reme under existing conditions" He thought not. But the Sherman act was had in principle and in operation, the Bland-Allison act was worse, and

should not be re-enacted in its place.

Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.) was satisfied that the placed upon the platform, and let every the Sherman act, but, in connection with its re-peal, there should be some attempt to release the people, and to move the great crops of the country, which were now lying in storehouses because there was no money to move them. He criticised the action of the New-York banks, and declared that every one of them had openly and outrageously violated the law for the last thirty days. The remedy was to coin the silver buillon of the Treasury. abide by its action. (Applause.) He had denoun-

violated the law for the last thirty days. The remedy was to coin the silver buillon of the Treasury.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) recognized the fact that the people of the country lemanded action, and not talk, and he had not intended to trespass upon the indulgence of the House until he heart the arraignment of the Kew-York Democracy by the arraignment of the New-York Democracy by the sentleman from Miscissign (Mr. Stockalle, The New-York Democracy needed no vindication at his hands, but the Southern Democracy needed vindication before the people when it arraigned the New-York Democracy. He represented a district in which there were very few banks fewer, perhaps, than in any other Congressional district in the United States. He represented in the terming and tolling millions of New-York. He represented a district where there were more than 6000 workers living in one block. The only work these toilers could get was from the manufacturers told them that they could not get work and howest to the will of the Chicago Convention. New-York Democracy had gone to the front of the line of battle. It had plerced the centre of the enemy while the West and South were attacking the wings. The New-York Democracy to-day stood by its pledges. It had accepted the platform, Gentlemen from the South were responsible for the President of the United States. They ought to have the manifiness to stand by him. They ought to have the manliness to stand

were responsible for the President of the United States. They ought to have the mandiness to stand by him.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) would vote for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, but he would also vote for the free coinage of silver at the highest ratio proposed.

Mr. Coffeen them., Wyo.; said that the present conflict was between the people on the one side and the plutocracy on the other. It spoke in favor of free coinage. Mr. Taylor (Rep., Tenn.) announced himself in favor of free coinage.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) stoke against the repeal of the Sherman law. The country was in a bad condition, but he did not think that the case had been properly diagnosed. Under the Sherman act and under the Bland act there had gone into the currency \$20,000,000, as good as gold, redeemable in gold and circulating side by side with gold. He wanted both metals, and he wanted both to be kept on a parity. He would let the purchasing clause of the Sherman law stand until the Democratic side of the House would meet the Republican side and would enact a measure that would utilize all the silver in the Trensury at its commercial value. He believed that this could be done.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) addressed the House in favor of the Wilson bill, and in advocacy of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and protested against hasty ection. Mr. Bell (Dem., Texas) spoke in favor of bimetallism and of the free colume of silver.

Mr. Hicks (Rep., Penn.) while advocating the Wilson bill, attributed the present depression to the fear of Democratic tinkering with the tarriff.

The House then, at 5.20, took a recess until 8 o'clock.

After the recess Mr. Hunter (Dem., Ill.) took the floor. He said he would you for the Wilson bill, activities of the column to the present depression to the fear of Democratic tinkering with the tarriff.

The House then, at 5:39, took a recess until 8 o'clock.

After the recess Mr. Hunter (Dem., Hi.) took the floor. He said he would vote for the Wilson bill as an alternative, although he greatly preferred the Bland substitute.

Mr. Dunn (Dem., N. J.) advocated the repeal of the purchasing clause. Mr. Hall (Dem., Minn), advocated repeal. The Sherman law was shutting the door in the face of every industry.

Mr. Ikert (Dem., Ohlo) held that criticism of President Cleveland, based on the assumption that he was opposed to the use of sliver as money on a proper ratio, was premature at this time, for nowhere had the President so declared—either in his letter or in his message to Congress. He had left it to Congress to find a proper ratio for silver and gold, meanwhile only voicing the popular demand that the Sherman law should be at once repealed. He (Mr. Ikert) believed that a ratio of 18% to 18 to 1 would be proper.

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Mr. McDearmon (Dem., Tenn.) paid a high trib-mite to the patriotism and integrity of the Presi-dent, but regretted that in this instance he was mable to follow his lead, and should be obliged to vote against the Wilson bill.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.) expounded at length the freumstances attending the demonetization of sil-ser in 1873, which he undertook to show was done a the interest of the classes who received fixed neomes. The House then, at 11 o'clock, adjourned until

WAYS AND MEANS AT WORK.

GETTING READY FOR TARIFF TINKERING

MR. WILSON ORGANIZES HIS COMMITTEE. AND TELLS WHAT A HARD POSITION HE IS IN.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIPCNES Washington, Aug. 22.—The Ways and Means Committee met and organized to-day. Three of members-Messrs, McMillin, Turner and Dalzell-were not present. The absence of Messrs McMillin and Turner caused some comment among members of the House, but there is no ground for a report which is circulated that they would decline to serve as members of the committee It is Chairman Wilson's purpose to appoint his committees before the meeting on next Tues day, and to proceed at once with the preparation general tariff bill. It is not yet decided whether hearings will be granted, but thus far the chairman has shown no disposition to refuse them, if requested. He said this afternoon, how that he thought there would be no general demand for hearings. In the course of a conversa tion with a Tribune correspondent, Chairman Wilson said:

Yes, the work of revising the tariff at this time is beset by greater difficulties than have ever con fronted Congress at the time of any previous rerision. Any bill prepared now must be fram with a view to replenishing the revenues. The situation is not as it was when the Mills bill was framed and passed by the House. At that time there was a large surplus in the Treasury, and we could cut and slash without much regard to the effect upon the superabundant revenues. Now the situation is entirely different. Revenues are ing off in every direction. Even the postal rev enues have decreased to such an extent in son parts of the country that the Postmaster-General is compelled to send currency to pay money orders drawn upon their offices. So severe is the financial stringency that the people appear to be sending fewer letters and paying less postage than usual stage than usual so much less that the effect has been what I have

In reply to the suggestion that the difficulty of just and suitable revision of the tariff might be creatly increased by the fact that the manufacturing industries of the country are in a languishing or prostrate condition, Mr. Wilson said: 'Yes, that is undoubtedly true. The conditions

are abnormal, and the fixing of rates of duty will be an extremely difficult and perplexing task. It is a good deal like sending a tailor measure a man who is sick for a suit of clothes which he expects to wear after he gets well.

Wilson did not add that, in the latter case t would not make much difference whether the clothing fitted or not, if the man, instead of recovring, should happen to die. He did drop a remark, however, which indicated that the proposition to lay a tax on incomes is under consideration as a means of replenishing the revenues. He also said that the preparation of a seneral tariff bill by the Ways and Mrans committee would be expedited rather than retarded if Congress should take a recess after the passage and approval of the silver repeal bill, which he thinks will take place probably a early as the middle of September, and he appeared to be of the opinion that the special session would end by October, This opinion, however, differs from that of a number of other prominent Democratis in the House.

In reply to a question as to when the session would probably end, Speaker Crisp to-day said: "About the list of December 1 think." This appeared to be the general opinion of other members. however, which indicated that the proposition to

WHO CONTROLS A LETTER?

THE DECISION THAT THE SENDER DOES BROUGHT OUT BY A MURDER CASE.

shington, Aug. 21 (Special).-An interesting point as to the right of the sender of a letter to ontrol it until delivered to the person to whom it is addressed has been raised by the judicial authorities in California, and by them referred to the sostoffice officials here for decision. Briefly stated

wrote a letter to her lover, Charles R. Hagan, in Oakland, early in July. It was andressed to him at envelope. "Do not deliver to any one except the person addressed, and him in person." This struck the postmaster at Oakland as odd, but in obedien to it he made repeated efforts to deliver it to the young man personally, refusing to surrender it even into the hands of a member of his family. Failing in every attempt, he followed the further instrucions given him and returned it to San Jose. The girl afterward met Hagan in San Francisco and shot him. She claimed that she fired in self-defence. The relatives of Hagan contended that the letter contained threats to kill and tried to get pos-session of it. A legal struggle ensued and the Postoffice Department here was appealed to,

At first glance the authorities here thought that the postmaster at Oakland had done wrong in paying any attention to the special directions on the letter. This would have been the case under the practice which has long prevailed, requiring the postmaster to make an effort to deliver a letter to the addressee, and failing in that, to deliver it to the addressee's representatives, members of his family or other persons who might reasonably be considered authorized to receive his mail. When the latest regulations came to be looked up, however, it was found that this rule had been changed; that author of a letter had entire control of it until delivered, and that he or she might order its delivery to one person alone, or otherwise, at will, This is in analogy to the rule which directs the reeffect be placed on the envelope. Instructions were therefore sent to the postmaster at San Jose to deliver the letter back to Nellie Horton, or her deliver the letter back to Neife Horton, or her authorized representatives, and the world will never know the secrets hidden under its seal. If it con-tains the incriminating evidence which Hagan's friends believe it does, the prosecution will have to get along without it, and the important link showing "malice prepense" will be dropped out of the chain, for there is said to be no other proof in existence.

Washington, Aug. 23 (Special). Considerable uncertainty has been felt in regard to the attitude f Representative Hager, of Iowa, on the question of silver coinage. As he has been assigned to the Colnage Committee, the matter is one of general in

propositions which are now before the House, and shall not vote for unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. I am in favor of the wide use of I recognize that it would be difficult just at present to fix a steady ratio. I do not think, however, that the United States should abandon one of the two metals which it so largely produces. I am in favor of the use of both metals."

his position as follows:

should bring about international bimetallism sooner by putting ourselves on a gold basis?"

"No," was the reply; "I never could understand that argument. I do not see how we could help silver by degrading and abandoning it, and then ex-pecting other nations to restore its use as a money metal. I am in favor of an international agree-ment, but I do not think that is the way to obtain it."

NO ULTIMATUM FROM CHINA. Washington, Aug. 22.—Reports that the Chinese Government has sent an ultimatum to the United

States with regard to the Chinese Exclusion law are pronounced at the State Department to be without foundation. It is regarded as particularly in-credible that such a message should be sent by the outh of a United States Consul and by way of Cleveland, Ohio. The Chinese Government has made representations to the State Department through proper diplomatic channels as to what it

considers should be done in the matter of the ex clusion law, but no disposition to retaliate has been shown. In fact, the State Department has been informed that action by China will be held in abeyance until Congress has had a chance to take up the matter for consideration.

THE TROUBLE AT CRIPPLE CREEK. SECRETARY GRESHAM'S EXPLANATION TO BARON FAVA CONCERNING THE RECENT ATTACK

ON ITALIAN MINERS.

Washington, Aug. 23.—There has been a triangular correspondence concerning the forcible expulsion of the Italian miners from Cripple Creek, Col. between Secretary Gresham, Governor Walte and Baron Fava, the Italian Minister at Washington, but it is likely that the explanation offered the Minister by the State Department and Governor Waite will be satisfactory to the Italian Govern ment, and that the incident will be declared closed The correspondence began with a note from Saron Fava to Secretary Gresham, complaining that Italian subjects working at Cripple Creek had en driven away by American citizens, and hinting that the affair was due to race prejudice agains the Italians, Secretary Gresham asked Governor Waite unofficially for information to enable him to answer the Italian Minister, and on receipt of the Governor's answer Mr. Gresham wrote an ex planation to the Baron, in which he said that the attack was not due to race prejudice, but to a feeling against cheap labor. Secretary Gresham stated that living at Cripple Creek was somewhat higher than in the East, and that miners and other workmen expected better wages accordingly. When the Americans there found themselves un derbid by Italians, they took forcible measures for securing the end they desired, but with no feel ing against the unpopular workmen as Italians. They would have acted in the same manner, the Secretary declared, had the cheap laborers been of

Secretary declared, had the cheap laborers been of any other nationality. Mr. Gresham expressed regret for the occurrence, and hoped, in the usual manner, that it would not disturb the friendly relations between the two countries.

A copy of the note sent by the Secretary to Baron Fava was transmitted to Governor Waite last week, with the statement that it was for the confidential consideration of the Governor. Mr. Gresham's accompanying note was merely a formal letter of transmittal and contained no comment or suggestions. It is said at the State Department that the reply of Governor Waite to Secretary Gresham was courteous and contained nothing that could give offence to the Italian Government.

CHAIRMAN SAYERS'S SUB-COMMITTEES. Washington, Aug. 23.-Chairman Sayers, of the House Committee on Appropriations, to-day ansunced the following sub-committees to have in charge the preparation of the bills relating to the Sundry Civil-Sayers, O'Nell (Mass.), Brookshire,

Cogswell and Cannon (III.). Legislative-Dockery, Coombs, Robertson, Ding ley and Bingham.

District of Columbia-Compton, Dockery, Williams (Ill.), Henderson (Iowa) and Cogswell Pensions-O'Neill (Mass.), Williams (III.), Coombs, Grout and Bingham.

Fortifications-Livingstone, Breckinridge (Ky.), Washington, Ringham and Grout, Deficiencies-Breckinridge (Ky.), Sayers, Livingstone, Cannon (HL), and Henderson (Iowa).

Permanent Appropriations-Washington, Living stone, Compton, Dingley and Grout.

VIGOROUSLY POLLING THE MEMBERS.

Washington, Aug. 23.-At a meeting this afteroon of the Executive Committee of the anti-silver en in the House the final figures were presented of the poil of the members upon the questions contained in the bills now pending. One of the members stated that if the friends of free coinage could concentrate their whole strength upon any one of as this is concededly impracticable, there being ent ratio of i6 to 1 who will not support a change to 20 to 1, and some who will oppose 16 to 1, the majority against either one will be upward of fifty. When it comes to the naked question of repeal or no repeal, as presented in the Wilson bill, the mem-ber stated that the majority in favor of its passage will be at least 75.

Bowling Green, Ky., Aug. 23.-Ham Brothers tore, at Scottsville, Ky., was entered last night by The safe was blown open and about burglars. \$10,000 in cash was taken. Ham Brothers have kept money on deposit there since the Bank of scottsville

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court-General Term-Reces continued, Supreme Court-Gambers-Refere Ven Brunt, P. J.-torion calendar called at 11 o'clock. Supreme Court-Special Term-Parts I and II-Adjourned or the term. Circuit Court-Parts I, II, III and IV-Adjourned for better.

ron.
roughe's Court-Chambers-Adjourned for the term.
robate: Wills of Susanna Reckei, Caroline LichtenRenjamin Milach, Wilhelm Kruger, Jessie D.
r, Dorothea Cook David Steiner, Catharine W.
m., Louise Ely, Peter Nee, Isaac Hart, jr., at

tommon Pleas General Term-Adjourned for the term. Common Pleas Special Term-Before Giegerich, J.-Motions. Common Pleas-Trial Term-Parts I, II and III-Ad-journed for the term. Superior Court-Special Term-Before Freedman, J .-Motions,
Superior Court-Trial Term-Parts I, II and III-Adjusted for the term,

Def to Medicana I - Metions,

THE WEATHER REPORT.

A STORM CENTRE OFF THE COAST.

Washington, Aug. 23.—A storm centre has developed off the South Atlantic Coast, and has moved northward to a point east of the Maryland shore. High northeasterly winds prevail on the Moddle Atlantic Coast, with light rain and easterly winds, with log in southern New-Engwarmer, fair weather and occasional local rains are re-ported from the culf States.
The indications are that the storm centre on the Middle Atlantic Coast will move north-astword, sceping off the immediate coast.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For Maine, New-Hampshile and Vermont,

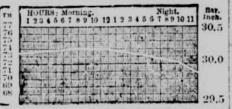
ds. light rain or fog on the coast; fair in the interior; rly winds, high on the coast; cooler, light rain, clear-

ing Thursday night. ing Thursday night.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, District of Calumbia, Maryland Delaware and Virginia, northeast winds, backing to northwest; light rains on the coast; fair in the interior, followed by cooler clear weather Thursday night.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, variable winds; warmer; light local rains.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-re-ording barometer. The broken line represents the temchanges in pressure as indicated by The learning barometer. The broken line repiperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Aug. 24, 1 a. m.-The weather yesterday was showery and cooler. The temperature ranged between 68 and 75 degrees, the average (70%) being 1% lower than on Tuesday and 3% lower than on the corresponding day last year.

The weather in New-York to-day will probably contin showery and cool, followed by cool, clear weather at nigh



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WESTERN NEW-YORK'S DAY SIGHTS AND SOUNDS OF THE GREAT EX.

POSITION. LITTLE DELAWARE AND WEST VIRGINIA JOIN HANDS AND CELEBRATE WITH PEACH AND

PUNCE-THE GREAT WHITE PALACES TO BE SOLD FOR JUNK.

Chicago, Aug. 23 .- At least 4,000 people from

Buffalo and other Western New-York cities came to the Exposition to-day to celebrate their day. Excursion trains brought them in last night and this morning. The Empire State Building was the of attraction, and all day there was a circle of people round the mammoth register in the hall. Among the prominent Western New-Yorkers present was Mayor Bishop, of Buffalo. The Mayor of Chicago and Thomas B. Bryan addressed the New-Yorkers at the afternoon exercises held in the State Building. The managers, assisted by Mrs. Ralph Trautman and Miss Florence Ives, received and welcomed the visitors from their State informally. To-night the Board of Managers for New-York gave a banquet in building to the Committee of Arrangements. Mrs. Trantman, who is first vice-president of the Board of Lady Managers, has been honored by being appointed chairman of the Special Committee to walch been intrusted the work of collecting the exhibits and other specimens of woman's work for the Woman's Memorial Museum, to be built in Chicago.

West Virginia and Delaware joined hands at the White City to-day. It was their day and they made the most of it. Delaware's cosey little building was dressed for the occasion. It was covered with Stan and Stripes, union jacks, French flags and German colors from top to bottom, in front and all around the sides. Delaware furnished the peaches and West Virginia the punch. Governors R. J. Reynolds and W. A. MacCorkle presided at the Festival Hall meeting in the afterboon, where the orators and the noted vocalists of both States, including Judge Massey and Colonel St. Clair, said a great many eloquent things, and noted singers sang their best. The forces of these enterprising little States met at the West Virginia Building about noon where they formed in and with banners flying and bands playing marched to Festival Hall. Governor Reynolds made the address of welcome and Governor MacCorkie supplemented the address with a short speech regarding the presentation of both States at the Fair. Ex-Secretary Stephen B. Elkins and John W. Harris, of West Virginia, and Secator Anthony Higgins and James Pennewell, of Delaware, made short addresses, Miss Frances St. Leger Jacobs and Mme. Kate Rolla, of West Nirginia, were the vocalists, and the exercises were enlivened by bands of music. ing receptions were held at the buildings of both States when there was dancing. The peachgrowers of Delaware sent 750 boxes of their finest fruit, and Mrs. Churchman says that every invited guest had a

The beautiful white buildings of the Exposition are to be sold as junk. They are soon to be advertised and knocked down to the highest bidder. About the and knocked down to the highest bidder. About the only thing of future use in them are the iron and steel arches and timbers. It is thought that not more than \$1,000,000 can be realized from the auction. The most expensive buildings will probably bring the least money. The Mannacatres and Liberal Arts Building, which cost \$1,000,000, and which has \$500,000 in arches alone, will, of necessity, it is believed, be given to the man who will tear it down and carry the material away. The magnitude of the undertaking will be realized when it is stated that each arch contains twenty carloads of steel, all the pieces being firmly rivered together. The salvage in the Administration Building will also be very small. The ling will also be very small. The garded as a more favorable prospect. The steel arches are much lighter than those of almost any other on the ground and could be readily taken down and set up ngain for a large workshop or factory. They would also be available for a depot of moderate size. Hosts of people are coming to Chicago to-morrow. They are expected at the Fair by hundreds of thousands. Illinois has her day, and she has been sureading herself for weeks to honor properly the Hosts of people at the Fair by hundreds of thousands. Illinois has her day, and she has been spreading herself for weeks to honor properly the Exposition which has honored her. From morning until evening there will be one continual round of pleasure. At 9:30 a. m. the most curious parade yet held will march past the Illinois Building. The Turks, the Africans and the other people from the far East will be in line. So will Hagenbeck's animal show, and "Buffalo Bill's" Indians and cowboys will show off on horseback. It will be a combination of all the ten twenty-five, fifty-cent-and other shows in and about the Midway Plaisance served up free to the patrons of Illinois Day. The railroads have all made a half fare from all points within 300 miles of Chicago for this occasion.

Faid admissions at the World's Fair to-day, 147, 1952.

Paid attendance yesterday, 152,380.

A REGIMENT OF GAMBLERS INDICTED.

NEVERTHELESS MAYOR HARRISON THINKS THE EVIL CANNOT BE SUPPRESSED IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 23 (Special),-Eighty-seven gamblers vere indicted by the special grand jury to-day. A large number of them are either keepers of houses or interested in them. The jury met at 10 o'clock this corning and was charged by Judge Dunne. stated that the special jury had been called for the purpose of investigating gambling, and he dwelt on the importance of a thorough and tireless invesigation. "This action was taken on the complaint of numerous visitors who have come to the city to visit the World's Fair," said Judge Dunne, "and who claim

have been swindled by the gamblers."

Mayer Harrison continues sceptical on the suppresion of gambling. In an interview to-day he I wish the special grand jurors all kinds of success

"I wish the special grand jurors all kinds of success and the most perfect success. I hope they will wipe out gambling. But I want to wipe it out along the line, and not pick out a man here and there. I have fought gambling for years, with uncertain success. I hope the grand Jury will be able to stop it, and stop it everywhere.

"But gambling can't be suppressed," he continued, after a moment's thought, "Gambling can't be suppressed. I have tried for years and I have het suppressed. I have tried for years and I have het succeeded. To suppress it in the centre of the city is to drive it to warse places. Major McClaughry came to me and stated plainly that mumbling could not be suppressed and that for the police to attempt to suparsess it in the centre of the city would be to drive it to more objectionable quarters, Gambling now under this administration is being governed on a plan laid out by Major McClaughry."

### A PAPER BOX FACTORY BURNED.

THE AMERICAN LITHOGRAPHIC WORKS AT JERSEY

CITY DAMAGED-LOSS OVER \$30,000. A fire, the origin of which is not known, broke out esterday in the paper-box department of the American Lithographic Works, at Central-ave, and Franklin-st., Lithographic Works, at Central-ave, and Franklin-si-Jersey City, and although three alarms were turned in, the firemen were unable to save the building. In two-story brick extension. The main building and several presses were badly damaged by water. The loss is estimated at \$24,000 on stock and machin-gry and \$10,000 on building which is set to the conery, and \$10,000 on building, which is fully covered

by irsurance. The fire throws 120 men out of work, but the com pany's contracts for paper-baxes will be continued in New-York until new buildings can be erected. During the flir Assistant Chief Denmend fell from a ladder and was slightly injured, and a fireman named William Dallery was overcome by smoke, but recovered.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY OVERRUN WITH TRAMPS. Fort Plain, N. Y., Aug. 23,-The courty is overrun with tramps and they are consultting all manner of depredations. They steal from the farmers and the latter are afraid to refuse them food, ferring that they might barn their buildings. Many of the tramps say they are on their way to the hay fields. Sheriff Liddell has just set the priseners at the jail at work breaking stone, and now the tramps steer clear of the county seat at Fonda.

CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL. Four blocks from the World's Fair; offers superior accommodations at popular prices—\$i per day and upward, according to location, American man, Rooms also on the European plan, will be kept in the same liberal manner as heretofore.

WARREN F. LELAND, Manager, \*\*\*